THE CHARMED CIRCLE,

AND OTHER SOUTHWEST COUNTIES.

of the Best.

Great Salt, Sugar and Gereal Producing Areas and Stock Farms.

The Mountain and Mining Markets of the West and Great Trading Marts East Brought to their Doors by a Matchless System of Rail Transportation.

Kingman Country. Kingman county lies in the south cencounty can make a more favorable show- equally as great. ing in the advantages and resources be-stowed by nature for the successful de-of the west are accessible by two direct trial pursuits so desirable and necessary to of Chicago and the Atlantic coast, the full and complete enjoyment of life in | 24. Corn fed to hogs in Klowa county various conditions. The surface of the nets the same price as in Illinois, Indiana kind when worked with intelligent care; nited States, is at home when applied to all kinds her soil and climate. For abundance and
purity of water no county in the state can
compare with it, as the sparkling waters

55. The state agricultural report for
1880 shows the following average yield per
compare with it, as the sparkling waters

cere: Corn, 28 bushels; wheat, 23 bushels Smoot's creek, with their tributaries tes- potatoes yield well, tify, the dry season known to Kansas never affecting their supply: while good well water is obtained all over the county at an its cheap land, splendid climate and pure easy depth. Of schools, she has them on water, almost every section of the land within her borders, and they are the pride of her peo-

Winters are pever long or severe, but are generally mild and easily endured, making on door labor of every charactor easy and comfortable, instead of dis-agreeable and hazardous, as in the countries of more northern and eastern localities. The climate throughout the year is ful to be found on the American conti-

The city of Kimman is the county seat, to The city of Kingman is the county seat, having a population of 4,000. There are fifty two and three story business houses, but is bested on the Ninnescan river which It is located on the Ninnescan river, which less numbers of factories,

lournal, published in the city of Kingman: the Norwich News, published at Norwich; the Spivey Index, published at Spivey; and the Cunningham Herald, published at

through the county with an ingresente to lleage of 100 miles, three of which roads run through Kingman.

is destined to become one of the most profitable industries of the county, as the profitable industries of the county, as the finest in the west. Four plants are in operant consideration, and in this county in permat consideration, and in this county and crossing of varieties, that the farms ation, producing about 160 barrels per day.
One shaft is suite on the rock salt, which is mixed and markeled from this place it, being the only place west of New York and throw in the land. Here in kansas, where the climate and throw in the land. Here in the sugar mills, that they should lowell of Louisdama producing a pure arise of nock salt. Chicago capitalists are sinking a shaft. Each feet deep, thus given the charges for climate. Persons suffig sugarman the decided advantage to be followed by the charges for climate. Persons sufficiently and the charges for climate. Persons sufficiently and the charges for climate and the world, and price to compete with all the farmers are as important a factor as the sugar mills, that they should live to sugar mills, that they should live to sugar mills, that they should live to all the information obtainable equally, as good, the order is reversed and the hand is sold at very reasonable figures with no charges for climate. Persons sufficiently and the sugar mills, that they should live to be sugar mills, that they should live the sugar mills, that they should live to sugar that they should live to be sugar mills, that they should live a factor as the sugar mills, that they should live a factor as the sugar mills, that they should live a factor as the sugar mills, that they should live a factor as the sugar mills, that they should live a factor as the sugar mills, that they should live a factor as the sugar mills, that they should live as t

The towns outside of the county seat are Kansas greatly beneficial. Chertowns outside of the county scat are consistent county scat are consistent outside of the Chertowns outside of the county scat are county scat

been possible to bay such farm lands at such prices as can be had in Kingman country at this time; good farms being held in from \$1,60 (o.\$2.00). In the very nature of the urices can not last, as they of teachers. Several church organizations of teachers. Several church organizations with also be found in differently managed by a well qualified class of teachers. Several church organizations of teachers. Several church organizations with also be found in differently managed by a well qualified class of teachers. Several church organizations with a special country of this association. Second—To devise methods to establish and maintain permanent seed growing statements and maintain permanent seed growing statements. represent one-half their cash value for farming purposes. The estimated crop for 1889, from the most reliable sources, was:

There is only one town of any importnothing of land values. Certainly a very tractions,

1885, and is situated near the center cast county, thus affording excellent facilities and west and second tier from south line for transportion, of the state. It has plenty of pure water, ing about hit in whater and 800 in super-

- Taxes consuratively low,
- 2 Fifty three school horises Ample rainfall and good crops, 4. Good reads every day in the year.
- Settled by persons from the states Five good live towns in the country
- societies well represented.
- Every religious denomination repre-
- Tross of all kinds make remarkable (i). Splendid agricultural and stock rais-
- II. Reduced rates at hotels for home-
- (2) Land shown free for prospective in Low rents to those unable to pur-
- A warm and hearty welcome extended to all comers.
- 15. One man with a good team will easily tend sixty acres of corn. 16. Ktown county's assessed valuation
- is over six million dollars.
- funded where sales are made. 15. Kiowa county has a good creamery

21. Lands for sale at from \$4 to \$12 per acre according to location and improve

22. The rents of an eastern farm will purchase a home of your own in Kiowa

county.
23. Rich loam soil easily worked, does not heave by freezing, very fertile and pro

24. One hundred thousand acres choice Kingman, Kiowa and Lane -- Three timber, unoccupied land, good title, that can be had reosonable.

> trunk lines, viz.; Santa Fe, Frisco and 34. Greensburg, the county seat, offers

special inducements to those seeking business locations. With an average as large as last

The citizens of Kiowa county will refund the expenses of the homeseeker if these statements are found untrue.

20. Land can be lad either for cash or on payments to suit purchaser at low rate of interest upon deferred payments. On account of a large number of cat-tle in the southern part of the county, bet-

31. Broom corn can be raised here for tral portion of the state, and ranks as one one-third less expense than in any eastern of the foremost counties of Kansas. No

ter prices have been paid for grain than

relopment of the many and varied indus- trunk lines of railroads as are also those

county is a gently rolling prairie. Its soil and Ohio corn, our Wichita market averis deep, quick, and fertile, and never fails aging the same prices as Chicago for the to respond with a bountiful crop of every past year.

34. Kiowa county will produce with while sorghum cane and sugar beet, which in the near future will will be two of the barley, flax, cane, castor beans, tobacco, most remanerative crops grown in the cotton, peanuts, melons and vegetables of

of the Chikaskia and Ninnescah rivers and and outs 28 bushels, while Irish and sweet

Lane County.

The county named above is nearly the center of the west half of the state. The surface is a gentle rolling prairie, broken J. G. Arnold, Ness City. only by a few small streams. The soil is rich, dark, and deep, well adapted to the at 10 a. m. and Prof. J. C . Hart, production of all kinds of grain and vegetables. The bottom lands along the different streams grow an abundance of hay.
Crops of all kinds are grown successfully, but the experiments so far made
have shown conclusively that the one of the most delightful and health- fully, but the experiments so far made shown conclusively that the is more particularly adapted

acres. The result was so satisfactory that furnishes an abundance of pure, clear the farmers of the county have increased vater, in sufficient volume to run count- the acreage to about 25,000 acres. At the present writing the crop is looking fine Six newspapers are published in the and the prospects are good for an abuncounty, namely: The Kingman Democrat, dant harvest. The small amount of labor the Leader-Courier, and the Kingman required to seed the and harvest a large agreerequired to seed and harvest a large acreage of wheat makes the business very

The raising of stock is also largely en-

you will find it just as stated.

sinking a shaft. 14x16 feet deep, thus giv-ing singmum the decided advantage to be-rome the salt center of the seathwest.

with no charges for climate. Persons suf-fering with complaints induced by damp climates will find the dry atmosphere of the seathwest.

called to the fact that Lane county is in Never in the history of the state has it this respect considerably in advance of Never in the history of the state has it has no possible to buy such farm lands at such possible to buy such farm lands at such posses as can be had in Kingman country at this time country in the line country is such as the land of country is made to the purpose of this asserting the possible to buy such farms being both of the country is such that the purposes of this asserting the purpose of this asserting the purpose of this asserting to the country is and syrups.

Resolved. That the purposes of this asserting the purpose of this asserting to the country is an and syrups.

Wheat, 492,300 bushels, an average of over lance in this county. Dighton, the county 27 lengthels per acre; corn, 2.857,000 bushels, seat, is beautifully located in the exact no average over 10 bushels per acre; while geographical center of the county. A fine products, consisting of different brick school house, costing about \$16,000, cereals, make the estimated value of the two churches and several large brick busicrops, with stock for 1889, 85,200,000 to say ness blocks are some of the principal at-

the Missouri Pacific runs in the same Kiowa county was organized in May, direction through the northern part of the

To those seeking homes and a place for good timber along its streams, and its soil safe and profitable investments, we can is rich in organic matter from two to four offer superior indicements. Much of the feet in depth. The climate is bealthful | land here has been proved up by men who and substrious, the mean temperature be- did not come here either to work or stay, This land can now be bought at very mer, wiele extremes of heat and cold are figures, thus offering men with limited nuknows. The following are a few of the means splendid opportunities to increase many advantages which we invite the pub- their earthly possessions by a very small It outlay of cresh capital.

THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

CITY OF MEXICAN CONGRESS.

CITY OF MEXICA, VIA GALVESTON, April 2—Both houses of congress were opened hist evening. The two branches held the session in the half of deputies, Senor Iso Montello, president of the house, president, to receive the president's message. President Diag, escorted by a detachment of troops, arrived at 620 o'clock. In his message the president says that the internal and external relations of Mexico are peaceful, and that wood effects are expected. nil, and that good effects are expected to follow the deliberations of the Pan-American conference for the new world and mutations congress at Washington for the rations at large. The message refers to the apology of the United States for the Striking remarks of Colonel Messager when he represented his country to Costa Rica and states that the United States has dised to make prompt investigation in rd to the protest of Mexico against One man with a good team will y tend sixty acres of corn.

Kowa county's assessed valuation gets chamber of commerce for the acquisition of lower California. The recognition of the proposition of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce for the acquisition of lower California. The recognition of the republic of Brazil is spaken of.

BOYS KILLED BY A CAVE-IN.

St. Lovis, Ma., April 2 - While six boys of B. Beskerville and K. S. Womack, rang-

SUGAR PRODUCERS.

MUCH GOOD WORK DONE BY THE MEETING.

Seventy-five miles of railroad-three | Permanent Organization Effected Under the Name of the Kansas Sugar Association.

year, Kiowa county will raise in 1890 over The Important Features of the Industry Thoroughly Discussed-Many Papers Full of Interest-

> "How to Increase the Yield of Sugar Among the Topics Treated of-J. C. Hart, of Fort Scott, Elected President-The Next Meeting to be Held in June-The Proceedings.

special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle. HUTCHINSON, Kan., April 2.-The Kansas ngar association met in this city today to effect a permanent organization and elect officers for the ensuing year. A short discussion on some of the important features of the industry was also a part of the pro-

Amongst those present in person were J. C. Hart, Fort Scott; W. P. Clement, Sterling; George S. Redd, Ness City; S. G. Shaeffer, Ness City; G. S. Stine, Arkalon; T. A. Skates, Arkalon; E. W. Deming, Fort Scott; G. F. Kellogg, Sterling; W. Merrill, Ness City; and amongst those represented by proxy, letter or otherwise were C. S. Jobes, Attica; C. H. Munger, Newton; E. Kearns, Fort Scott; G. B. Lard, Olathe; J. D. Hill, Fort Scott; W. W. Cook, Medicine Lodge; O. B. Hamilton, Meade Center; Colonel C. H. Eldred, Medicine Lodge; M. Swenson, Fort Scott; E. B. Cowgill, Sterling; A. A. Denton, Sterling;

The meeting was called to

REPORT ON ORGANIZATION.

The committee on organization previous-ly appointed made the following report, which was read by sections and adopted Realizing the great future of the sorghum

Realizing the great industry of Kansas, the great amount of capital and labor required to prosecute it successfully, the many to prosecute it successfully, the many methods of manufacture, that the sugar industry is not confined to any one section of Kansas, and that the industry is aided by the whole state, we believe the information gained and experiments made by industrial sugar works should be public in order to reap the best results for the content accel.

the Spivey Index, published at Spivey; and the Cuoningham Herald, published at Cuoningham.

There are four lines of road running through the county with an aggregate allege of 130 miles, three of which roads an through Kangman.

As noted above, the county is well watered by several small streams and springs.

Excellent well water, and an abundance of it, is obtained to become one of the most it, is obtained without difficulty at a depth of retaining the county of range.

The raising of stock is also largely engaged in order to reap the best results for the general good.

Realizing that experiments should be carefully noted, that all information should be compiled and preserved, that there should be a permanent depository of statistics and information, and that these should be a permanent depository of statistics and information, and that these should be a permanent depository of statistics and information, and that these should be apermanent depository of statistics and information, and that these should be apermanent depository of statistics and information, and that these should be apermanent depository of statistics and information, and that these should be apermanent depository of statistics and information, and that these should be apermanent depository of statistics and information, and that the experiments should be compiled and preserved. The three carefully noted, that the carefully noted i

tions engaged in the manufacture of sugar

tions, to furnish farmers with the seed to

tions, to furnish farmers with the seed to grow the highest possible sugar producing canes, and furnish all obtainable informa-tion regarding the profitable growing and harvesting of the crop.

Third—To co-operate in the purchasing of all materials and in the selfing of the manufactured product.

Fourth—To furnish proper information from time to time to the public press, that shall not be misleading or in any manner

rediffable showing for a county which six years ago had less than 5,000 population, and not a fact of railroad in its boarders.

The county is traversed by two of the shall not be misleading or in any manner overstate the facts or results attained. On the adoption of article second of the center of the county from east to west, and selection was discussed with much interest. it was stated that a yield of seventy-five pounds of sugar to the ton of cane would make sugar a big success in Kunsas, and yet there was no good reason why the seventy-five could no be doubled

a judicious selection of seed, It was hoped that co-operation between the sugar makers would do much to assist beginners and prevent failures, while in-dividual experience might be turned to

material good.

Article fourth provides for the dissemination of reliable intelligence to the eastern as well as the home press. It was considered that the home would lend its aid to areas would lead to see auso in any event, but it was desured ex-sedient to ventilate the matter abroad and hus create a demand for the sorghum ugar by which means all groundless rejudice against it would be removed. sugar An order of business was then adopted for the present meeting and the following committees were appointed: W. P. l'einent was appointed a committee of one o report on by laws at the next meet-ing. W. P. Clement and George Read, committee on constitution, o report at afternoon session, the constitution to conform to the resolutions

A short general discussion then ensued and the meeting adjourned until 2 p. m. INSPECTOR KELLOGG'S ADDRESS.

The afternoon session was opened by addresses and papers. Mr. George F. Keilogg, state sugar inspector, speaking first on the 'Outlook of the Kansay sugar inon the Chinook of the Ramsas sugar in-dustry for 1800." The speaker first re-ferred briefly to the few difficulties in the way which sunk into insignificance in view of the means of overcoming them and the grand results within easy reach. He regarded many of the difficulties as the necessary educators for the manufacturers and in most instances could be turned to account, at least the experience acquired in overcoming them could be turned to ac-count. He regarded this movement in the in operation at the county stat.

10. One year's wheat crop will pay for the ground upon which it is raised.

20. Large tracks of land in one body for those desiring land for cattle purposes.

21. Carrie tracks of land in one body for those desiring land for cattle purposes.

22. Large tracks of land in one body for those desiring land for cattle purposes.

23. Large tracks of land in one body for those desiring land for cattle purposes.

24. Each of the manufacturer that there were were well as the bodies were recovered.

25. Large tracks of land in one body for those desiring land for cattle purposes.

dence being the result of a great many experiments and several years of actual success made it doubly significant. He thought the attitude of congress might even prove to be beneficial and deter many from going into the business without the becessary means, which of course would reduce the failures to a minimum. Sufficient working capital was quite as essential as the plant itself to success, as no one could hope to realize under thirty or sixty days and in many instances the product should be garranged for absad, not that it would go begging, but the channel to market should be clear before the manufacturer was too busily engaged in the active work of making sugar. The best question was one that had a promising outlook, the experiments at Medicine Lodge having demonstrated their sugar producing qualities. He regarded cane as the standby, however, and thought it advisable to make a study of the best varieties for the purpose. In this particular the government could give substantial aid by the establishment of experimental stations to furnish the seeds of the best varieties or crosses. Sugar could not be gotten out of cane when there was no sugar there, and the difference in the varieties in that regard was an important consideration.

SEED GROWING STATIONS. SEED GROWING STATIONS.

A short paper was then read from Mr.

W. W. Cook on "the best method to maintain permanent seed growing stations in Kansas." The subject being so comprehensive the writer could not pretend to handle it in such a short paper, but he recommended each grower to pick the best canes from the field each year for seed and their standard of cane would be constantly improving. The course should be pursued just the same provided the government stations were established. He would not recommend the establishment of experimental stations by the association at this time, thinking it would be more prudent to take the subject up later ore prudent to take the subject up later

A discussion then ensued on the subject A discussion then ensued on the subject and it was estimated that one acre of seed ought to plant 400 acres of caue, and allowing one-fifth of the selected canes for seeds a station of ten acres would be of sufficient size. This brought up the question of cross fertilization, and Mr. Clement said that 500 feet was considered the limit at which different varieties were the limit at which different varieties were sie, although with a little care, and plant-ug the rows according to the prevailing firection of the wind, 100 feet might do. He thought a station should be 200 acres to raise all varieties for experiment. uestion of the farmers paying for the

COMMERCIAL CO-OPERATION. A paper from Colonel C. H. Eldred wa n read on "the best plan to be adopted the Kansas sugar manufacturer to operate in the purchase of material and co-operate in the purchase of material and in selling the manufactured product." He did not think any definite rules could be laid down to accomplish the object in view, but felt that so long as the inclination existed it would naturally result in the adoption of plans for their mutual benefit. He regarded the matter as very important, and encouraged the association to work to that end. In the discussion which followed Mr. Clement thought that naturally recommendations would suggest aturally recommendations would suggest themselves to the committee as the the work of the association developed, Mr. Merrill believed that eventually all of the sugar interest in this particular would be H. Eldred and E. Kearns were appointed a standing committee to take up the infer of co-operation and make recommendations tending toward a plan that could meet all the exigencies of the case. would meet all the exigencies of the case. It was also suggested that the home people as well as those abroad should be educated up to the use of sorghum sugar. Prof. J. C. Hart then addressed the meeting on "The manner in which to purchase, and the price to be paid for sorghum came." He dealt with the subject concisely and was listened to with much interest. A discussion then followed on "The progress made in settline sugar from sorghum cares." gress made in getting sugar from sorghum

and communications were read of interest HOW TO INCREASE THE VIELD.

A naper was then read from Prof. A. A. Deaton of Sterling, on "How to grow sugar in sorghum canes," containing much valuable information of interest to he cane growers, especially big owners. The professor's views are substantially as

Increasing the yield of sugar from soram seems to depend more upon the pos-sility of improving the cane than upon proving the manufacture of the cane. the methods and machinery for manufac-tre have already been perfected during any years of practical use in beet sugar tropical cane sugar manufacture and in tropical cane sugar manufacture.

Diffusion already extracts very nearly all
he sugar from the cane. The double-flect
or the triple effect and the strike pan are
iready as perfect as the most skilled and
smoothed engineers can make them; they
erform the evaporation well. It is not
probable that great and startling improvecent will soon be made in sugar manufacure. The improvements which will be The improvements which will be will probably be in the line of clariog the juice, and also in reparating the expense by economy of material and of

But the possibility of improvement in the quality of sorghum came is very great. There has been very little intelli-gent effort in the line of improving the sorgoim plant for sogar manufacture. That field is practically almost untouched. serving the development of sugar in sor hum as shown in thousands of analyses cames, of a hundred varieties, in the last two years. The conclusions drawn from this work all point to the fact that sor-ghum can be greatly and quickly improved for sugar manufacture by adopting the same methods which have so greatly im-

proved the sugar beet.

It does not appear that it is essential that sorghum should be improved in its capacity for producing sugar, for it very often contains a very high percentage of sugar as it is. In Louisiann last year Mr. Thompson, of Calumet plantation, grew sorghum son, of Calumet piantation, grew sorgar which contained more sugar than his-gar canes. His Link's hydrid sorght canes contained over 17 per cent of cryst table sugar. In Kansas assiyeer large fie of surgium contained 13 per cent or 224 pounds of sugar per ton of came. Smaller fields had in it, 19 and even 20 per cent or 266 pounds of sugar per ton of came. It would not be rash to agree to match selected sorghum cames against selected sugar beers, or against selected sugar cames. Sorghum cam, and offen dose, con-tain as much sugar as either, but the average sorghum is at present much below Improving the strightum plant will consist to the more in bringing the average yield of sagar but the up the area to what the plant is already and capable of yielding, than in producing and

The first thing which strikes one who or good, they are in truth sugar canes, it all the canes in that field were as good, the yield would be great, some of the canes are poor in sugar, I all the canes in that field were as poor, he yield of sugar would be small. As all the cance are lurvested together, the aver are quality of the cames will give the average result. From one planting, under apparently similar conditions, these cames of very different values are produced. The question comes up "What causes these diferences. If the causes can be found, it may be possible to remove them. If the tanding capes are closely examined it will

are mongrel seeds; they have not been brid rue, with intelligent purpose. The sor-thum plant is yet undeveloped and the yield of sugar can be increased by judi-tious selection of seeds. The methods of planting, the depth of overing and care in cultivation also affect be yield of sugar. When it is once fairly uderstood that the yield of sugar depends understood that the yield of sugar depends largely upon the canes ripening together, then it will be plain that if the seeds are dropped regularly in the proper quantity, covered uniformly to the proper depth with the moist soil of freshly plowed land, then the plants will come up within a few days of each other and start together and ripen together. If the seeds are, planted irregularly, so that in some places they crowd each other, and in other places do not, and if some of the seeds lie uncovered upon the soil, and some are covered with an the soil, and some are covered with an inch of soil, while others are covered with three and one-half inches of soil, or if the land has been long plowed and is loose and dried out, then some seeds which happen to be placed in moist soil will come up o be placed in moist soil will come up soon, and others which are in dry soil will appear much later. In these cases it is wident that the canes will ripen irreguarly, and the average percentage of sugar when the cames are harvested together will be low. It is evident that if some canes are injured by mutilation of the roots, caused by cultivating the canes when large, deeply and closely, then the

faulty cultivation will cause some canes to ripen later than others.

The first step in growing cane for sugar manufacture should be to procure seed which will ripen at nearly the same time; the next is to plant the seeds so that all the plants will come up nearly at the same time. The next step is to cultivate the canes so as to give all canes equal chance to grow and ripen, to do them as much good, and as little harm, in cultivation as possible. The final step is to harvest the canes when they contain their highest per-centage of sugar. And here is a matter which requires careful study by cane growers. We have seen sorghum harvestgrowers. We have seen sorghum harvested when it was gaining sugar at the rate of 1 per cent in a week, that is nearly a barrel of sugar per acre, in a week. And we have seen sorghum harvested when it was lesing, and had already lost sugar. It is not only necessary to grow sorghum with the control of the c r interest in this particular would be only necessary to grow sorghum so that it sented by one man and on his motion will contain most sugar, but it is also necry to harvest it when it contains m

sugar.
To grow sorghum for sugar manufac-ture, for profit, and for satisfaction, it will the necessary to select the best seeds as care-fully as the best growers have done; it will be necessary to study the times for planting, the methods of planting and cultivating as carefully as they have done. The conditions are simithey have done. The conditions a lar, the methods are the same, proved and undeveloped as the s dant is, it now contains more sugar than he unimproved beet had. In 1829 the beets contained 5 per cent of sugar, in 1879 they contained 9 per cent; in 1889 they contained over 14 per cent. Average sorghum, as it is now delivered at the factory, may be anes," after which a great many letters said to contain 9 to 10 per cent of sugar.
The experimental work which has been done by the department of agriculture at Sterling seems fairly to show that the average sugar in sorghum may be raised to their contains the sterling seems for the sterling 14 per cent by care in selecting uniform ed, and by skillful cultivation, and by harvesting at the right line, without waiting for the development of better varieties than we now have. The results of the experimental work of the department seems now have may be developed by crossing va-ricties by selection of social from the best canes and by importing new foreign varie-

A discussion then ensued upon the dissition of the refuse chips and the prospects of a paper mill was discussed in this connection. Prof. Hart referred to the importance of the chips being cut off in equal sizes without being split and that otherwise the percent of extraction would be effected. Errors in the battery result ing from inexperienced management was also discussed together with the improve-ments and advancement made in the sugar industry

AUTICLES OF CONSTITUTION. The committee on constitution then sublitted the following report, which was Article 1. This organization shall be

known as the "Kausas Sugar association."
Art. 2. The object of this association shall be the advancement and development of the sugar and syrup industries in the tate of Kansas.

Art. 3. The officers of this association

shall be president, vice president, secretary Art. 4. Any corporation of the state or o partnership, other association of indi-iduals or owner of factory in the state agazed in the manufacture of sugar or ps shall be eligible to members

At each annual meeting of the association two members shall be ejected who, with the president, shall constitute in executive board. Art. 6. At each meeting of the associa-tion each membership may be represented by three delegates and shall be entitled to

three votes on all questions.

Art. 7. Any person may be elected as an annual honorary member by a majority Art. 8. This constitution may be amended at any meeting of the association by a two-third vote provided a written copy of such amendment shall first have been sent to each membership ten days before same

is adopted. ELECTION OF OFFICERS. On motion the meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, resulting as fol-ows: J. C. Hart, of Fort Scott, president. ows: J. C. Hart, of Fort Scott, president: A. Skates, of Arkalon, vice president, ad W. C. Merrill, of Ness City, secretary

and treasurer.

The executive board was then elected, as as follows: J. C. Hart, S. G. Shaeffer and m

On motion the Louisiana Sugar Planter and Manufacturer was made the official As all organ of the association.
e aver. On motion Messrs. G. F. Kellogg and E. W. Deming were made honorary members. THE PEESS TRANKED.

A vote of thanks was extended to the change.

next meeting

ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS OF IOWA IN CONVENTION.

An Enthusiastic Meeting of the Stannch Republicans of that State.

Resolutions Adopted Declaring that Morality and Business and Social Order Demand High License.

Relief From the Unrestricted Liquor Traffic in Dives Imperative-A Strong Letter from Ex-Governor Kirkwood-The Minnesota Farmers Appeal for Abolition of the Supreme Court-Political Items,

DES MOINES, Ia., April 2.—The anti-pro-hibition movement within the Republican party that has made such headway since the last election culminated in a state con-ference here today, 196 delegates representference here today, 106 delegates representing twenty-five counties being present, and they stood for several thousand Republicans at home who share their views.

At the opening session this afternoon Mr. George M. Hubbell, of Davenport, was elected temporary chairman. He delivered an address in which he said that he had been a life-long prohibitionist and had did all in his power to enforce the prehibitory law in his city and had failed. He was now ready to ask the legislature for some relief for communities where pro-

or some relief for communities where prohibition was a failure.

The usual committees were appointed and adjournment was taken until evening.

it will better promote the public welfare than the present law does. But some of our prohibition friends say if such changes shall be made in the present law the Republican party will never carry an election in Iowa again. Well, that looks to me very much like an attempt at buil-doxing, and the Republicans never took kindly to that mode of argament. They don't seem to be built that way. This policy has been pursued for some years by extreme prohibitionists in Republican states that have not adopted prohibition, and is now threatened here. It has not won in the past, and I think will not in the future." The letter was received with great applause.

The committee on permanent organiza-

was received with great appliance.
The committee on permanent organization reported at the night session,
naming Mr. Joseph Collins, of Keokuk, for chairman, who addressed the
conference from the standpoint of another
prohibitionist who had tried to enforce the law and failed and as a Republican and temperance man asked for some protection against uncontrolled saloons. The resolutions were received with great

enthusiasm. RESOLUTIONS FULL OF SIGNIFICANCE. The following resolutions were presented

A he chairman of the committee, Hon.

A. B. Cummings, of Des Moines:
The representatives of the Republicans of Iowa who are opposed to the existing prohibitory law, having met in conference, now submit to the people and to the Republican party the following statement of their views.

and fidelity to the principles of the Repub lican party as announced its platform adopted in Chicago upon which Benjami Harrison was elected to the office of pres-dent. We recognize the liquor traffice, ne which requires regulation; but inst sed, and by skillful cultivation, and by investing at the right time, without waiting for the development of better varieties and we now have. The results of the examinental work of the department seems to to show that better varieties than we say that the interpolation operation of the discussion than the communities alike without respect to their habits, conditions, circumstances or desire is not adapted to suppress intemperance or promote morals, and therefore the experiment of the law so ould be abundoned and the law so modified that these communities which desire a change shall have the right to determine for themselves whether intoxicating liquors shall be sold as a beverage in their limits. We are unalterably opposed to any attempt to introduce into the constitutation the doctrine of the state prohibition. The organic law of the state ought not to be encumbered with a police regulation of that character. We recognize that the Brandle. regulation of that character. We recognize that the Republican party originally gave its assent to the policy of prohibition as an experiment only, but we regret that its latest announcement will bear the conroction that it has become one of the iderrines of the party. A political organ-mation has no right to bring into declara-ion of principles a new doctrine unless it is one to which substantially all its men-bers agree. A large number of Republicans ors agree. A large manner or regularization for however and have always been opposed to general prohibition and if the Republicans after to this position upon this question it is manifest that by such adherence it ends to exclude from its membership all those who believe that the policy is fatal. any platform as we have feit it unjust od unwise to make declarations repug-ant to our views. Inasmuch as the mem-ers of the party are not agreed upon this hich the party can honorably pursue, it act with respect to it as his judgment may

The experiment of general prohibition as been faithfully tried and in many porons of the state it has lamentably failed.

set forth in the foregoing views.

The resolutions were adopted without

aned in it. Since then more legislation as been enacted and now in spite of the ringency of the law it was plainly seen some localit ies that theins was openly clated while in others it was observed. violated while in others it was observed. The Democrats wanted to remedy this condition of affairs; in localities where prohibition was so unpopular they wanted the liquor truffic regulated; accordingly they had prepared a bill to fit the whole. The speaker then explained the provisions of the bill already contained in these distances. The hill went over usual tower. patches. The bill went over until tomor-

WANT THE COURT REMOVED. The Minnesota Alliance Denounces the United States Supreme Tribunal.

Sr. Paul, Minn., April 2.—The Farmers' alliance, of Minnesota, met here yesterday and adopted a set of extraordinary resolutions relating to the recent decision of the United States supreme court in the so-called granger cases. The resolutions are in part as follows:

Resolved. That we appeal from this second Dred Scott decision to the people of nation, and we ask them to consider whether any race would submit to have their liberties thus wheedled away from them on technicalities by a squad of lawyers sitting on suprems authority high above compress, the president and people. We call attention to the fact that the citizens of England from whom we have largely derived our form of government would not permit for one instant a bench would not permit for one instant a bench of judges to multify an act of parliament. of judges to millify an act of parliament. There the people are properly omnipotent. No civilized government on earth has ever conferred such powers upon any court as are by our constitution granted to the United States supreme court. In our anxiety to protect the rights of property we have created a machinery that threatens to destroy the rights of man.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the alliances of the several states of the union, with the request that

tions be sent to the alliances of the several states of the union, with the request that they unite with us in an effort to so amend the constitution of the United States as to abolish this new slavery of states and na-tion established by and for the benefit of corporate wealth, and to make it so plain that the people are masters in this event that no court, however shallow or corrupt, shall ever again attempt to subject them to the domination of the artificial personages they have themselves created. they have themselves created. Resolved, That we recommend the hold-

A LETTER FROM KIEKWOOD.

Ex-Governor Kirkwood, of lows City, had been expected to be present but was detained by ill health. He sent a letter in which, among other things, he said:

"Personally I am in favor of local option and high license with stringent resolutions. I favor this policy because I believe it will better promote the public welfare than the present law does. But some of our prohibition friends say if such changes SURPRISING DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

MILWAL KEE, Wis. April 2—Republicans in Milwankee and throughout Wiscousia are paralyzed today at the sweeping victory of the Democrats in the metropolis of the state. The result is laid to the bitter fight made by the Catholic priests and Lutheron ministers against the Bennett compulsory education law. The situation is one of great moment to the Republican party in Wiscousin and many of the leaders predict defeat next November if the fight is to be on the same line as that of vesterday.

THE MISSOURI ELECTIONS Sr. Louis Mo. April 22—City elections were held throughout Missouri yesterday. Party lines were not drawn generally, the issues being mostly of a local character, Where political contests were had however more Democrats than Republicans were elected, although in some instances the latter made good their loss. Where the temocrates movement was uppermost. the latter made goest their loss. Where the temperance movement was uppermost the victories were about equally divided and where school issues were made educa-cation came out on top. The Australian ballot system was used for the first time in this state and seems to have given univer-

cal satisfaction. CHARTER ELECTIONS FOR CITIES. Sr. PAUL Minu., April 2.—Charter elec-tions for cities of the second and third class were held throughout Minnesota and Southern Hokota yesterday. The principal issue was license or no license, the support-ers of the latter principle being victorious in four-fifths of the contests.

A NO-LICENSE VICTORY. Hore, Mo., April 2 - License or no irense was the issue in the election here in which considerable inte

RE-ORGANIZATION PLAN.

The Interstate Commerce Railway Association to be Re-Established.

CHICAGO, III., April 2.- A special m ing of the presidents, vice presidents and goneral managers of the western railreads goneral managers of the western railreads was held today to consider a plan for the was held today to consider a pear reorganization of the interstate commerce railway association. The committee appointed last January to recommend a new form of agreement submitted a majority and minority report. Chairman J. Walker. J. N. Faithorn and W. Finley, constituting a jority of the committee, press a plan for providing a simple method a plan for providing a simple method for establishing, publishing and amending rates, rules and regulations affecting freight and passenger traffic and placing the duty of maintaing them upon the presidents of the respective lines. Instead of making arbitration final, as was ex-pected, it simply proposes that if interested lines agree to do so they may abitrate their differences, in which case the award is to stand good for at least ninety days. The present freight and ninety days. The present freight and possenger associations ar to be subordinate to the general organization, and each is to have a commissioner who will be a mem-ber of the executive committee. The scheme of enforcing rules by the imposition those who believe that the policy is fatal to the best interests of the state. We recognize that there are many able and aithful members of the party who believe a prohibition and it would be as unjust as my platform as we have feit it unjust of unwise to make declarate the school of the proposition by the school of the proposition of the school of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the school of the proposition of the the so-called auxiliary associations sub-ordinate to the general organization. Ha-thought each of the fregist associations dould be practically independent. He held that no contract nowever wisely drawn would be effectual unless it con-tained an explicit agreement to divide the competitive traffic. After both reports had been submitted, the meeting referred

them to a committee composed of one representative of each of the interested reads, this committee to decide upon a pian of agreement and report to a future meeting to be called by the chairman. The Republican party can not further justify its further support of the tax as a party measure. Those members of the party hodding our views can not with homor to themselves longer lend their aid to impose upon many communities all the schedule by changing the opening evils of unincensed unrestricted and unregulated liquor selling.

New Yong, April 2—Representatives of the Players' league opening the schedule by changing the opening dates so that the seasons of both the National league and Players' league open on the same day, April 2. The first four games in the Players' league as CHANGES IN THE SCHEDULE. evils of unlicensed unrestricted and unrequired liquor selling.

For these reasons and in the interest of morality, business and social order we ask the general assembly now in session to so amend the prohibitory liquor law as to give to communities that so desire to act the power, subject to a minimum license to be fixed by the legislature, to requiste the sale of intoricating inprove through the medium of high license. And we insist on such a change in the platform of the Benulium party as will enable to to stand honestly upon it to assist in restoring the party to complete supremery, and hereby pledge ourselves to so work in the finance as to attain the objects and secure the end set forth in the foregoing views.

unanimous vote to that effect. A GERMAN COUNT'S END.

A voze of thanks was extended to the present manifest of the interest manifest of in the sugar industry, and to Tur.

Wicurra Daity Eachi, especially, which had a reporter present.

Some discussion occurred during the session regarding the tariff question, but no definite action was taken beyond appointing Mr. Merrill a committee of one to draft a resolution for consideration at the profile of the state, some went incommendation of the profile on the Democratic Hearts assume. His body was identified at that next meeting.

Continued to Second Page,